IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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| ELOUISE PEPION COBELL, et al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Plaintiffs, | ) | |
| | ) | |
| v. | ) | Case No. 1:96CV01285 |
| | ) | (Judge Lamberth) |
| GALE A. NORTON, Secretary of the Interior, et al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Defendants. | ) | |
| | ) | |

DEFENDANTS' SUBMISSION OF DECLARATIONS PURSUANT TO
PARAGRAPH B.2 OF THE MARCH 15, 2004 PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Pursuant to paragraph B.2 of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction, Defendants hereby submit to the Court certifications regarding Information Technology Systems which have remained connected because they are essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property. In accordance with the Court's preliminary injunction, the Information Technology Systems described in the attached certifications will remain connected to the Internet.

By filing these submissions, Defendants do not consent to or agree with any of the terms or conditions imposed by the Court's March 15, 2004 preliminary injunction and expressly reserve the right to seek relief from the Court's preliminary injunction in this or any other court of competent jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT McCALLUM, JR.
Associate Attorney General

PETER D. KEISLER
Assistant Attorney General

STUART E. SCHIFFER
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

J. CHRISTOPHER KOHN
Director

/s/ John Warshawsky

SANDRA P. SPOONER (D.C. Bar No. 261495)
Deputy Director
JOHN T. STEMPLEWICZ
Senior Trial Attorney
GLENN D. GILLETT
JOHN WARSHAWSKY (D.C. Bar No. 417170)
Trial Attorneys
Commercial Litigation Branch
Civil Division
P.O. Box 875, Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044-0875
Telephone: (202) 514-7194

March 22, 2004

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on March 22, 2004 the foregoing *Defendants' Submission of Declarations Pursuant to Paragraph B.2 of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction* was served by Electronic Case Filing, and on the following who is not registered for Electronic Case Filing, by facsimile:

Earl Old Person (*Pro se*)
Blackfeet Tribe
P.O. Box 850
Browning, MT 59417
Fax (406) 338-7530

/s/ Kevin P. Kingston
Kevin P. Kingston

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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| Plaintiffs, | ) | Case No. 1: 96CV01285 |
| | ) | ( Judge Lamberth) |
| v. | ) | |
| | ) | |
| GALE NORTON, Secretary of the Interior, et.al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Defendants | ) | |

**DECLARTION OF BRIAN P. BURNS,**
**CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,**
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,**
**SUPPORTING CONTINUED CONNECTION TO THE INTERNET OF SYSTEMS ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THREATS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY**

1. I, Brian P. Burns, am the Chief Information Officer for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior (BIA). In my capacity as Chief Information Officer, I have authority and responsibility over the information technology systems owned and operated by the BIA.

2. In response to the Preliminary Injunction (PI) issued in this case on March 15, 2004, I have prepared the attached description supporting the continued connection to the Internet of the information technology (IT) systems supported by BIA that are essential for the protection against fire or other threats to life or property.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in the attached description is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Brian P. Burns
Chief Information Officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Dated: March 22, 2004

ATTACHMENT 1
Defendants' Submission of Declarations Pursuant to
Paragraph B.2 of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction

# Bureau of Indian Affairs:
# Description of Limited Access to the Internet
# For Information Technology Systems Essential
# To the Protection of Life and Property

## Background

On December 18, 2002, the Special Master concurred with the proposal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to connect a total of one hundred stand-alone computer workstations to the Internet for the purpose of providing basic administrative support for BIA. Currently, seven of those workstations are reserved for the BIA Office of Law Enforcement Services (the "Law Enforcement PCs"). These workstations do not contain Individual Indian Trust Data (IITD) and are not connected to the BIA wide area network (TrustNet) or local area networks. They use dial-up access through a commercial Internet Service Provider to access the Internet. Likewise, on April 26, 2003, the Special Master concurred with proposal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to connect one hundred stand-alone computer workstations to the Internet to be utilized by BIA employees who manage fire (the "Fire PCs"). These computers use dial up access through a commercial Internet Service Provider to access the Internet. They do not contain IITD and are not connected to the BIA wide area network (TrustNet) or local area networks. As outlined below, continued Internet access for the Fire and Law Enforcement PCs is essential for the protection of life and property.

## Fire Programs

The Fire PCs are used to access information from and, in some instances, to provide information to the systems, organizations, and activities listed below:

- National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) - The BIA participates in the National Interagency Fire Center. For decades federal, state, tribal and local agencies have worked together to develop a collaborated, coordinated response to wildland fire and other incidents. The result of their efforts is an intricate system that ensures a safe, efficient and effective response. This emergency response system relies heavily on connectivity and an ability to communicate and coordinate activities and staff via the Internet. Access to the Internet is essential to protect firefighters and the public from unnecessary risk.

- SAFENET is an automated, on-line safety network that provides a forum for firefighters to anonymously report unsafe working situations and receive immediate corrective actions to resolve these issues. The information available on SAFENET can be accessed throughout the fire community via the Internet and provides long-term data to help identify trends, training needs, areas of special emphasis, and policy changes.

- Safety Management Information System (SMIS) is the official reporting system of

accident data, including fire-related accidents and injuries. This on-line, automated system allows fire safety and operations managers' access to important fire-related accident data that can help prevent similar accidents in the future, and help keep firefighters safe.

- www.nifc.gov is NIFC's public website that provides valuable, and often critical, information for the public related to fire and burning restrictions, travel restrictions, situation reports on current fires, current weather outlook and assessments, fire prevention techniques, and potentially life-threatening situations related to ongoing wildland fires. Incident information officers also require access to this information in order to inform the public of potential safety issue and to access a variety of forms associated with managing and reporting on fires. This site also provides important information to firefighters regarding safety and accidents, daily situation reports, and maps.

- Six Minutes for Safety is an on-line, daily, interactive safety briefing. Six Minutes for Safety provides a critical educational and awareness component for wildland firefighting crews. Six Minutes for Safety addresses topics that historically endanger firefighters' lives, such as fire line safety, escape routes, and safety zones. Each topic has a series of points intended to promote discussion on high-risk fire events. While it serves as refresher training for experienced personnel, the program is also designed to provide new fire personnel a training/experience base to deal with low frequency/high risk incidents that injure or kill firefighters.

- Safety Alert System is an on-line program that provides safety-related information to the field and our state and local partners in the shortest possible time through an alert that is sent as an electronic mail message to a list of recipients. Those recipients immediately forward the message to subordinates, co-workers and interested parties within their organization who then forward it to the appropriate fire and safety communities. The Safety Alert System is critical in getting safety information out rapidly to the fire community.

- National Application Technology Units (NATUs) provides on-site technical support to incident management teams. Through interagency, interdepartmental, and private sector communications, they perform many services, including: 1) research of new and emerging technologies for incident support; 2) through a Forest Service-developed application called Incident Suite or ISUITE, track resources on an incident, and provide other mission-critical services including cost-accounting, time and payroll, and cost-analysis; 3) manage fire team Internet accounts so that Finance can transmit and receive fiscal information for fire; 4) enable the fire weather meteorologist to upload and download current weather data; 5) download application and hardware upgrades for fire team equipment; and 6) post current fire and safety information on the Internet for the public, local communities and their leaders.

- Automated Sorting, Conversion, and Distribution System (ASCADS) is the primary system in support of the RAWS Program. ASCADS is used for trip scheduling, program

administration, system troubleshooting, and post trip station metadata administration. When technicians are working in the field, they will dial into ASCADS to confirm that RAWS are operating in accordance with National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS).

- SAFECOM or Safety Communiqués is a department-wide, automated and on-line aviation incident reporting system. Through this program, hazards that are recognized and reported by users are transmitted to management for corrective action.

- Safety Refresher Training: Firefighters are required to complete a yearly refresher training course focused on fire safety and fire shelter deployment to ensure that firefighters have updated safety information and the skills needed to protect themselves on the fireline. Because this course has been identified as critical to fire safety training, it has been automated and made available on-line. The on-line course provides fire line personnel with reference materials on current issues, training packages, stand-alone videos, publications, and investigation reports. It provides season forecasts for each geographical area to help firefighters prepare for the upcoming season. Finally, it provides a library of reference materials for supplemental topics that go beyond the core refresher training.

- Dispatch Messaging System (DMS) is used to dispatch fire resources. A timely and effective response is key to extinguishing a wildland fire while it is small. Resources, such as firefighters, engines, and aircraft, must be located, organized and sent to the fire quickly. Dispatching of resources, including equipment, is completed through the Dispatch Messaging System (DMS) at all levels of fire management, from field offices to Geographic Area Coordination Centers to the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) located at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho. In addition, NICC dispatches resources throughout the United States, and sometimes coordinates support for other countries dealing with wildland fire or national emergencies. For example, NICC dispatched incident management teams and equipment to New York and the Pentagon after the September 11$^{th}$ terrorist attacks and sent experts to Afghanistan and Pakistan to help with refugees in the war on terrorism. Although dispatching through the DMS is critical at all times, it is especially so when fire activity escalates.

- Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) allows dispatch centers to dispatch resources and to track those resources in the system, allowing wildland agencies to be more efficient and to respond more quickly to fires. The DOI and the Forest Service have spent more than $15 million to develop and implement the new Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS).

- Shared Applications Computer System (SACS) - Firefighters receive many hours of training in safety, fire behavior and suppression techniques before they arrive on the fireline. The training and experience they receive is well documented in an automated system, currently the Shared Applications Computer System (SACS), but soon to be the Incident Qualification and Certification System (IQCS). The automated system prints this information on a qualifications card, called a Red Card. Personnel cannot go to a fire without their Red Card, and they can only perform in a position for which they have been

trained. QuickHire is an automated on-line system implemented in 2001, in which a majority of firefighter hiring is accomplished. This enables firefighting agencies to rapidly select needed firefighters from a large pool of qualified candidates.

- The National Weather Service (NWS) - Information collected and analyzed by fire meteorologists helps with this pre-positioning of resources such as firefighters and engines. Meteorologists have a multitude of sites they can study on the Internet to collect weather, climate and fuel information. With this information they can project where and when a fire may occur that will grow quickly, burn intensely and move erratically. The NWS has a system in place to communicate site-specific fire weather information to users. This information is critical to predict potential fire behavior during wildland and prescribed fire operations. The NWS spot weather forecast has been automated so that users can electronically supply site information and the NWS will then relay spot weather information to the user via the Internet. Spot weather forecasts also include Clearing Indices that determine when smoke from prescribed burns will clear an area and no longer impact hospitals, schools, airports, etc.

- Resource Relocation: Fire program warehouses use an electronic system to track and move resources and supplies as needed.

- Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation after a fire depend on the Internet in order to send and receive approvals for emergency work. Work is done in a time-constrained environment in order to ensure treatments are in place prior to any further damaging events, such as rainfalls that create flooding and mudflows into homes.

- BEHAVEPLUS, which is a fire behavior program, is one such method to predict fire behavior based on weather and fuels data. Fire managers use several tools to plan their suppression strategies, and make sure their firefighters are safe. The Fire Effects Information System (FEIS) and First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) describe fire effects, and are used for designing prescribed fire treatment objectives and writing environmental assessments and impact statements.

- Aeronautical Radio Incorporated (ARINC) is used for transport planes that are contracted each year to move hundreds of firefighters to the highest priority fires. This automated system is available on the Internet to aircraft contractors so they can obtain the information they need to prepare bids for government contracts. Successful acquisition and management of contract aircraft requires constant and timely communication between BIA and contract vendors. The lack of Internet e-mail capability would compromise this interaction. In addition, without access to the Internet BIA national and regional field offices would not be able to access the Office of Aircraft Services website, which hosts a large amount of information concerning the approval of aircraft and pilots under the Aircraft Rental Agreement program.

- National Fire Plan: Congress has directed the wildland fire agencies to collaborate with federal and nonfederal partners to reduce the wildfire risk to communities and to restore public lands by reducing hazardous fuel loads. The Internet and e-mail are valuable tools

for developing joint plans and coordinating efforts in partnership with the many stakeholders involved. BIA is working closely through the National Fire Plan with states and local communities to reduce hazardous fuel in the wildland urban interface. By reducing this fuel, the chance of a wildland fires destroying homes or entire communities is reduced dramatically.

- The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) is a critical data management system that is used in both the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to collect, monitor, and report hazardous fuels reduction, burned area rehabilitation, and community assistance projects of the National Fire Plan (NFP). NFPORS facilitates business efficiency by reducing or eliminating data calls and promoting cooperation among fire management agencies. NFPORS is a common electronic information system that depends upon access to the worldwide web in order to meet Congressional mandates for accountability of its NFP activities, which have high public visibility. No backup system is available to provide this critical information.

- Lightning Detection Systems are used by BIA to identify starts and pre-position resources in order to suppress these fires while they are small.

- Smoke Management includes the use of the Internet to coordinate prescribed burns among wildland agencies and to receive approval for burning so that smoke does not exceed national standards for air quality and impact the safety and health of the public.

To ensure that contractors and employees have funds available to manage fires, pay for services, and pay for products and equipment several financial systems are used.

- Federal Financial System (FFS) is the legacy financial system residing with the Office of the Secretary that NIFC depends on for budget execution. Each of the five firefighting agencies uses its own finance system. The Internet is used to rapidly combine wildland fire management cost data for reports to DOI, USDA, OMB, and Congress. The budget of the office for centralized, wildland fire projects and access to an accounting system is imperative for fiscal accountability and making sure funds are available for fire management needs.

- Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) is used to pull data for BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS to track the number of personnel hired and released for wildland fire positions for reporting to the DOI Assistant Secretary, Policy, Management, and Budget (AS-PMB).

- Interior Department Electronic Acquisitions System (IDEAS) is the requisitions system used by NIFC for contracts for studies and projects and for purchase orders. This system is tied into the FFS system.

- Interior Procurement Data System (IPDS) is used by NIFC to extract data from the acquisition system for reports to the AS-PMB, in order to track the number of and value

of contracts and task orders issued for National Fire Plan activities related to wildland fire management for BIA, FWS, BLM, and NPS.

- Firefighter Payrolls must be input to the DOI National Business Center (NBC) computer for generation of direct deposit funds transfers or issuance of hard copy check. Without Internet access, the BIA firefighters were experiencing several weeks delay in getting paid.

- Emergency Procurement: The Internet provides an invaluable source for quickly finding and purchasing the best and most cost-effective products for equipment and supply needs for incidents. Many commercial vendors use DOI web sites and electronic mail to provide product information and price quotes.

## BIA Law Enforcement Services

The BIA Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLES) provides police service, emergency response, management of adult and juvenile detention facilities, and support for Judicial Court services. OLES manages seventy-five sites including six districts, one central office, and one police academy, located in twenty-two states. The Law Enforcement PCs provide Internet access to a limited number of law enforcement agents for the protection of life and property in the following respects:

- Collaboration with other law enforcement agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and state and local police departments.

- Accessing the databases of the National Crime Information Center for background searches and fugitive and asset tracking.

- Accessing the databases of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration for weather alerts and other emergency information.

- Undercover agents use the Internet for undercover sting operations to recover stolen Indian Artifacts. Black market smugglers have been found to sell stolen Indian artifacts using Internet auction sites. Undercover agents use the Internet to make contact with the smugglers, collect evidence and make arrests.

- Child sex crimes investigators use the Internet to find sexual predators using decoy operations in Internet chat rooms.

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| GALE NORTON, Secretary of the Interior, et.al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Defendants | ) | |

**DECLARATION OF MARSHALL JONES,
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SUPPORTING CONTINUED CONNECTION TO THE INTERNET OF SYSTEMS
ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THREATS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY**

1. I, Marshall Jones, am the Deputy Director for the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. In my capacity as Deputy Director, I have authority and responsibility over the information technology systems owned and operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

2. In response to the Preliminary Injunction (PI) issued in this case on March 15, 2004, FWS has prepared the attached description supporting the continued connection to the Internet of the information technology (IT) systems hosted and supported by FWS that are essential for the protection against fire or other threats to life or property.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in the attached description is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Marshall Jones
Deputy Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Dated: March 22, 2004

# United States Fish and Wildlife Service

## Description of Limited Access to Internet for Information Technology Systems Essential to the Protection of Life or Property

1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The FWS manages the 95-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 542 national wildlife refuges, 37 Wetland Management Districts, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas. It also operates 69 national fish hatcheries, 1 historical hatchery, 64 fishery resources offices, 9 Fish Health Centers, 7 Fish Technology Centers and 78 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid Program, which distributes over 700 hundred million dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

FWS employs approximately 8,500 people who are located at the headquarters office in Washington, D.C., seven geographic regional offices, and over 700 field units across the United States.

FWS uses the Internet at the headquarters office, regional offices, and field units to perform numerous mission activities, including those necessary for the protection of life

and property. These activities include law enforcement, firefighting, engineering/construction services, and aircraft services, and the related administrative support functions for each.

2. In response to the Preliminary Injunction issued March 15, 2004, FWS has disconnected approximately 675 servers and 11,000 personal computers and laptop computers (PCs/laptops) from the Internet. These systems are currently interconnected via a network called the Service Wide Area Network (SWAN). The SWAN is the telecommunications backbone of FWS, connecting the headquarters office, regional offices, and large field units. The SWAN is completely disconnected from the Internet.

3. To continue protection against fires or other threats to life and property, FWS is connecting one (1) server and approximately 1,200 PCs/laptops to the Internet. This server and these PCs/laptops are not connected to the SWAN, or to those servers and PCs/laptops that are interconnected through the SWAN (described in Paragraph 2, above).

4. The single server that will connect to the Internet houses the Electronic Declarations System (eDecs). The eDecs application and server will be placed in a standalone network that is physically separated and segregated, and not connected to the SWAN.

The FWS law enforcement uses eDecs, which is an Internet-based filing system for declaring imports and exports that require FWS clearance. The electronic declarations are used to process wildlife shipments across the Nation. More than 56,000 shipments have

been entered into the system since November 2002, and some ports currently process more than 80 percent of their total workload using the eDecs system. FWS and other wildlife inspectors use the eDecs system daily to monitor activity and prevent unwanted species and diseases (e.g., Monkey Pox, Avian Psittacosis, etc.) from entering the United States and potentially causing environmental harm, sickness or death. Currently, there are no other systems that perform the functions of eDecs.

5. Of the PCs/laptops to be connected to the Internet (as described in Paragraph 3, above), FWS is connecting approximately 1,000 PCs/laptops to the Internet to support the law enforcement, fire management, engineering/construction, and aircraft services essential for protection against threats to life or property. These PCs/laptops will connect only to the Internet, and not to the SWAN. These computers will not host any applications or websites. They are only used to gather and disseminate critical, life-saving information from public websites and other federal agency systems. Without the ability of FWS to gather and disseminate this information through access to the Internet, threats to life and/or property may occur.

a. Law Enforcement for Protection against Threats to Life or Property: FWS has more than 8,500 ongoing law enforcement investigations and covert operations that require continued Internet connectivity. Special agents, refuge law enforcement officers, and wildlife inspectors use the Internet to gather vital information critical to conducting law enforcement work such as obtaining background information, license and identification checks, and accessing databases in the National Law

Enforcement Telecommunication System, and the National Criminal Information Center. FWS can only access these critical services through the Internet. Without Internet access, the loss of these services and information could result in physical injury or loss of life. For example, dispatchers would be unable to perform license and identification checks on suspects, which could place law enforcement officers in potentially dangerous situations without proper notice of the threat to which they may be exposed.

b. Fire Management: The Internet is critical for firefighter operations, and has become the primary means for Fire Managers to obtain critical information needed to prepare for fighting wildfires and making informed decisions during the course of a wildfire. The status of nearly all weather, climatology, fire danger, and firefighting resources is disseminated via the Internet by agencies outside of the Department of the Interior, including, in particular, our major partners in the U.S. Forest Service and National Weather Service. Without access to the Internet, there is currently no way to obtain this information in real time. Without the information, firefighters would not be able to efficiently track the path of fires and prepare for emergency clearings and other fire fighter measures. The risk of loss of life and damage to public property is greatly increased without real-time access to Internet-based fire information.

c. Engineering/Construction Essential for Protection against Threats to Life or Property: FWS engineering/construction activities rely on the Internet to maintain

contact with the Corp of Engineers and other agencies for the building and maintaining of FWS owned and managed lands, property, and waterways. In addition, FWS engineers rely on the Internet for continuous monitoring of weather and water levels to ensure safe construction activities on our bridges, dikes, dams, roadways, and trails. The Internet is the primary means of gathering such information, which cannot be reasonably and timely acquired through other means. For example, FWS operates 176 dams, 26 of which are classified as "high" or "significant" hazard. FWS relies on Internet-based emergency waterflow warning systems to prevent impending failures at these dams that could result in loss of human life and damage to public and private property. Hurricanes are a significant factor for the Refuge System, which has numerous units near impact zones. FWS has significant land holdings contiguous to the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico (Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Vieques, and a diversity of Pacific Islands including Midway, Guam, French Frigate Shoals, and Hawaii). Tropical storm and emergency response activity in these areas is closely monitored during hurricane season using weather information from NOAA and other sources. Lack of Internet access would mean employees and volunteers may not be promptly notified of impending storms, and may suffer significant loss or damage if ample time is not allowed to take preventative measures.

d. Aircraft Services Essential for Protection against Threats to Life or Property: FWS uses aircraft services for biological research and other wildlife management activities essential to the FWS program mission. Pilots utilize the Internet to obtain

up-to-date weather information crucial to flight safety in remote areas. The ability to view real-time conditions at hazardous locations such as mountain passes via Internet-based "weather cams" is of particular concern. The Internet is the primary method of obtaining such weather information, and such weather cams, for example, are only available through the Internet. Lack of Internet access and the ability to obtain real-time information through the Internet could jeopardize the planes, equipment and crew members in the event of sudden changes in weather patterns.

6. Of the PCs/laptops to be connected to the Internet (identified in Paragraph 3 above), FWS is connecting approximately 200 PCs/laptops to the Internet to support the FWS administrative offices' efforts supporting the missions essential for protections against threats to life and property. These PCs/laptops will not be connected to the SWAN. In order to provide essential services in the law enforcement, firefighter, engineering, and aircraft services areas, FWS must be able to conduct procurement, financial and other administrative transactions that support these critical services. Additionally, IT specialists must be able to connect to the Internet to ensure the latest software patches are maintained on all FWS IT systems. Without such patches, which most often are available only through the Internet, FWS servers and PC/laptops are at risk for viruses and other malicious software codes.

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| Defendants | ) | |

**DECLARATION OF ROBERT E. BROWN,
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR THE MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SUPPORTING CONTINUED CONNECTION TO THE INTERNET OF SYSTEMS
ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THREATS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY**

1. I, Robert E. Brown, am the Chief Information Officer for the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (MMS). In my capacity as Chief Information Officer, I have authority and responsibility over the information technology systems owned and operated by the MMS.

2. In response to the Preliminary Injunction (PI) issued in this case on March 15, 2004, I have prepared the attached description supporting the continued connection to the Internet of the information technology (IT) systems supported by MMS that are essential for the protection against fire or other threats to life or property.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in the attached description is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Robert E. Brown
Chief Information Officer,
Minerals Management Service

Dated: March 22, 2004

**Minerals Management Service**
**Description of Limited Access to the Internet**
**for Information Technology Systems Essential to the Protection of Life and Property**

## I. MMS GovWorks

Minerals Management Services (MMS), through its franchise service provider GovWORKS, provides acquisition support for the programs of various Federal agencies and offices that protect life and property by advancing our national security and defense. Presently, GovWORKS has approximately 2,800 active contracts for these agencies that are managed on a daily basis by approximately 100 MMS employees and contractors. The agencies depend on GovWORKS to provide quick-response acquisition support, which includes: receiving contract requirements, conducting contract negotiations, and providing contract administration and timely payments to contractors. Without access to the Internet, MMS would not have the ability to communicate and exchange documents effectively with the agencies and contractors because, today, all of the transactions flow electronically within a community of interest that is worldwide. Furthermore, without continued acquisition support, these programs that protect life and property could not continue to operate.

### Executive Office of the President (EOP)

- Secure Data Center project allows EOP to function in case of enemy attack. The White House considers this project one of its highest priorities.

- Voice Switch Operations and Maintenance provides continuous telephone services and switch maintenance support for the White House, EOP, and remote secure locations.

- Information Technology support contract for the White House and EOP.

### Homeland Security

- Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) consolidates terrorist watch lists and provides around the clock operational support for thousands of Federal agents and screeners throughout the world. Without the TSC, agents would not have access to the information which allows them to act quickly when a suspected terrorist is screened or stopped.

- Transportation Security Agency operations infrastructure support to ensure agents have the tools to conduct daily screening of the nation's air transportation system.

**U.S. Secret Service**

- Information Technology Support Services, communications equipment, counter surveillance equipment and supplies used in the protection of the President of the United States and other top Federal officials.

- "Hazardous Agent Mitigating Medical Emergency Response Vehicles" for protection of the President and other top Federal officials in the event of a nuclear, biological or chemical attack.

**Department of Defense (DOD) Pentagon**

- The Horizontal Fusion Initiative, sponsored by Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, is establishing Net-Centric capability within DOD. Net-Centricity will permit global, web-based, real-time situational vision from the Oval Office, to the Pentagon, to the battlefield, thereby, improving our ability to respond to attacks and protect our military personnel.

- Protective gear and armor for our soldiers, sailors and airmen risking their lives to protect this country; and, medical equipment for the field medical hospitals and medics treating our combat injured troops deployed in the Middle East and other "hot spots" around the world.

**DOD – TRICARE**

- Medical Automated Information Systems provide acquisitions for life saving equipment and services to provide medical treatment for the Army, Navy, and Air Force throughout the world.

- DOD's Automated Pharmaceutical System and the Automated Medical Records System provide active duty military personnel as well as retirees and military dependent(s) with vital medical records.

**DOD – Army**

- Knowledge On-Line (AKO) portal. This system provides continuous Internet, email, and other AKO information for all of the U.S. Army. The AKO supports approximately 1.6 million Army users around the world, including our troops in Iraq, Afghanistan, and 260 other "hot spots" in which our military currently is operating.

- Low Level Aerial Reconnaissance missions in Iraq and Afghanistan provides combat Imagery Intelligence to aid the troops in locating enemy targets. This contract provides the United Nations security for the Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece, to protect Olympians and visitors from terrorist attack.

- Delivery of medical supplies and equipment for field medical hospitals.

**Department of Treasury**

- The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network was authorized by the USA Patriot Act of 2001 to track suspicious banking transactions related to terrorist money laundering and provide alerts of suspicious activities to the proper authorities. If money is the lifeblood of terrorism, FCEN is the tourniquet that saves lives by stopping the flow of money to terrorist before they may kill or destroy property.

**Strategy for Providing Internet Connectivity**

To provide Internet connectivity for the provision of acquisition support to Federal agency programs that protect life and/or property, MMS has established a limited access Internet computer room that is isolated from all other IT systems, including all MMS and DOI IT systems. The computers are new systems that have not been used on the MMS network or any other DOI IT system. No individual Indian Trust data is stored on any of the computers other IT systems. The Internet connection for the computers is provided through a cable modem, firewall and port switch with connectivity provided by the public utility COX Communications. The cable modem and firewall units will be located in a locked room.

## II. Offshore Minerals Management

The Offshore Minerals Management (OMM) is charged with protecting life and property by ensuring that activities associated with the exploration, development, and production of the mineral resources of the Outer Continental Shelf are conducted in a safe and environmentally sound manner. OMM has a significant amount of data and information available on its website that the offshore industry accesses to assure that their activities are conducted in a safe and environmentally sound manner. In addition, OMM both transmits and receives life and property information to and from the offshore industry on a daily basis through the Internet e-mail system.

**Strategy for Providing Internet Connectivity**

OMM designated the following personal computers with connections to the Internet that are *physically* isolated from all of the MMS and DOI IT systems. They are new machines that have never been connected to any MMS or DOI network. They contain no individual Indian trust data (IITD) and, because they are isolated (air gapped) networks, no IITD is accessible to them. Internet access is provided either via DSL line or and dial-up modem.

**Identification/Location of Standalone Computers**

Each of seven district offices has one standalone machine: New Orleans, Houma, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Lake Jackson District, Camarillo and Santa Maria. These

systems are used for receiving and responding to reports of the oil and gas industry on a daily basis that require immediate response. These notifications often include requests for additional information that must be forwarded in real time to address potential impacts. These submittals often contain log images, photographs, drawings and videos that cannot be effectively transmitted by facsimile or other means. The information provided affects the ability of MMS to make rapid decisions related to environmental pollution, such as oil spills and hazardous gas releases, and personnel safety, such as fires, explosions and blowouts. Resolution of some of these issues requires additional permitting activity, which must be submitted and reviewed in a timely manner. Also, notification of incidents/accidents through the Internet e-mail is the quickest and most reliable method of submittal. In several instances the work locations did not have facsimile machines available and have only have computers with Internet e-mail access.

In addition, both the New Orleans Regional Office and the California Regional Office have one machine each that is used to send out Safety Alerts and Notices to Lessees and Operators. These notifications provide critical information that impacts the protection of life and property. A third machine is assigned to a staff person in Field Operations to receive and monitor reports on offshore evacuations and damage as a result of hurricanes and other storm related incidents.

Finally, the Engineering and Operations Division has one machine that is used for emergency Continuity of Operation Plan activities, Homeland Security Notices, DOI Watch Office advisories, and other intelligence data necessary for the protection of 4000+ offshore platforms, 30% of US oil production and 23% of U.S. gas production.

**Gulf of Mexico Regional (GOMR) Web Site**

The GOMR web site is connected through a third party web hosting facility to provide access for Offshore lessees and citizens to obtain information critical to the protection of life and property.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ELOUISE PEPION COBELL et.al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Plaintiffs, | ) | Case No. 1: 96CV01285 |
| | ) | ( Judge Lamberth) |
| v. | ) | |
| | ) | |
| GALE NORTON, Secretary of the Interior, et.al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Defendants | ) | |

**DECLARATION OF ROBERT L. SCHEIBEL,
CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FOR THE NATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SUPPORTING CONTINUED CONNECTION TO THE INTERNET OF SYSTEMS
ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THREATS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY**

1. I, Robert L. Scheibel, am the Chief Information Officer for the National Business Center, U.S. Department of the Interior. In my capacity as Chief Information Officer, I have authority and responsibility over the information technology (IT) systems owned and operated by the National Business Center (NBC).

2. In response to the Preliminary Injunction (PI) issued in this case on March 15, 2004, my staff and I have prepared the attached description supporting the continued connection to the Internet of the IT systems hosted and supported by NBC that are essential for the protection against fire or other threats to life or property.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in the attached description is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Robert L. Scheibel
Chief Information Officer
National Business Center

Dated: March 22, 2004

## Introduction

The information submitted by the National Business Center (NBC) in this description is submitted pursuant to the requirements of paragraph B.2 of the Preliminary Injunction dated March 15, 2004. The National Business Center has disconnected all Information Technology (IT) systems from the Internet in compliance with Paragraph B.3 of the Preliminary Injunction, with the exception of systems essential to the protection against fires or other threats to life or property, which remain connected to the Internet, and are not physically connected to NBC networks.

**I. Agency Name:** National Business Center

**A. Agency Demographics:** The majority of National Business Center (NBC) activities occur in four primary office locations: Boise, ID; Denver, CO; Reston, VA; and Washington, D.C., with support activities performed in ancillary offices in Ft. Huachuca, AZ; Sacramento, CA; Minneapolis, MN; Albuquerque, NM; Atlanta, GA; Phoenix, AZ; and Anchorage, AK.

**B. Description of Mission**

**1. General Mission**

**Administrative Systems and Services Support**. The NBC provides major administrative systems and services support to Department of the Interior (DOI) Bureaus and Offices and other Federal agencies on a fully reimbursable basis. The NBC's major business lines include financial management, payroll and personnel, aircraft services, procurement and electronic commerce, quarters management (policy and operational cross-servicing support for government-furnished housing), drug testing, on-line and classroom training, information technology and telecommunications, and facilities and property management, including space planning, leasing and alteration services and building maintenance.

The NBC (and its predecessor organizations) were originally established to centralize and standardize Departmental administrative systems and services. Since 1985 the NBC has been providing many of these same services across a multi-agency client base through reimbursable, cross-servicing arrangements. The NBC provides automated administrative services and support to several hundred non-DOI clients (including the U.S. House of Representatives, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Congressional Budget Office, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, and the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration) as well as to all DOI Bureaus and Offices. The Office of Personnel Management recently selected the NBC as one of the four authorized Government-wide payroll providers and, as a result, NBC will significantly expand its payroll services over the next year.

The NBC also provides computer-processing services to mission and program support systems from individual DOI Bureaus and Offices and other non-DOI agencies on a cost reimbursable basis.

**Departmental Office Support**. A significant aspect of the NBC's Departmental administrative services are the management of facilities, safety, telecommunications, and information technology services to DOI's Office of the Secretary primarily located in the Main Interior Building, Washington, DC. NBC provides IT support and services to Secretarial offices (the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, the Office of Communications, etc.), offices supporting DOI Assistant Secretaries, including the Office of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget (PMB) and all subordinate PMB offices. Information Technology systems support does not include Interior Bureaus with offices in Main Interior Building. These offices are serviced by their own local area networks, Internet connectivity, and IT support staffs.

## 2. Specific Role in Fire and Safety

The NBC hosts and manages support systems that are essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property. For this reason a number of the NBC IT systems as well as the staff that support these systems must remain connected to the Internet to fulfill their missions. These systems and support services include:

- The South West (SW) Branch, NBC, Acquisition Services Division
- Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System Electronic Commerce (IDEAS EC) Procurement Support
- Aviation Management Directorate (AMD), Aviation Management Systems
- Drug/Alcohol Testing Program
- Federal Executive Board Web Site and Email

## II. Essential Systems List

### A. Southwest (SW) Branch of the Department of the Interior, National Business Center, Acquisitions Services Division, located at Ft Huachuca, AZ (Email and Internet Access).

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** This Procurement Office provides a wide range of acquisition and technical services to approximately 200 Federal Government agencies with operations around the world. These customers include the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DOD), the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), numerous other DOD organizations and other Federal Government civilian agencies. As a result, this office currently supports procurement requirements for military operations in such locations as; Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Bosnia, Turkey, Balkans, Germany, Korea, Japan, Italy, Kosovo, Turkey and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Many of the services provided by the SW Branch are in direct support of the protection of life and safety of troops in the battlefield/war zone and are of national security interest. Failure to provide effective contracting support and administration to these customers could endanger the safety of these soldiers.

**a. Purpose/Use of System:** The SW Branch plays a vital role in assisting Federal agencies in meeting their critical mission requirements by providing acquisition services and support. Examples of the clients and the missions supported by this office include the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), Guantanamo Bay facility. This facility is the holding facility for Iraqi and Afghanistan detainees/prisoners and also provides interrogation and intelligence gathering as a direct result of the war in Iraq. Another SOUTHCOM mission is the detection of chemical, biological and radiological threats. Missions for the Department of Homeland Security include training for Weapons of Mass Destruction in order to respond to terrorist's threats both on the U.S. lands and overseas; initiatives to address the threats to the Nation's critical infrastructure and protection of that infrastructure; facilities and environmental operations and maintenance, safety, security to the Plum Island Animal Disease Center which deals with agricultural terrorism; protection of cyber security which impacts both the military missions as well as National Critical Infrastructure, including ability of public safety agencies to communicate in emergencies, the delivery of utility services and the Nation's financial systems. Key missions for Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency supported by this office include, the detection of explosives trace materials; and water purification pens used in Iraq to

protect soldiers from infectious water-borne diseases. The SW Branch also supports U.S. Air Force programs for wound treatments for soldiers in the field; non-lethal weapons; hemostatic lifesaving initiatives; epidemic outbreak surveillance; and probiotic wound treatment. One system, (eTIRR), is currently being used in Iraq to translate specific documents from Arabic to English for military intelligence purposes. SW Branch supports 11 different DOD organizations located in such places as Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Japan, Germany, Italy, Balkans, Turkey, Kuwait in support of intelligence systems; sophisticated communications to support NATO forces that are in areas stricken by religious and political strife, civil unrest and natural disasters. This support also includes tactical ground communication interfaces, classified cryptographic interfaces, and satellite communications.

**b. Users of the System:** The SW Branch provides acquisitions services and support to customers, including the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, numerous other DOD organizations and other Federal Government Civilian agencies.

**c. Scope of the System:** The SW Branch has been in operation for over 16 years. Over the years, the Branch has become totally reliant upon access to email and the Internet to support its broad range of customers with operations throughout the world. Email is the primary method of conducting business with SW Branch customers, including receipt of customer requirements, contract award processing and administration.

As a result of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction, access to the Internet for the SW Branch is being provided by entities external to the DOI/NBC. The U.S. Army installation, of which the SW Branch is a tenant, provides access to IT systems that are under the custody and control of the U.S. Army. In addition, the SW Branch has contracted with a commercial vendor to provide email, Internet access/support, and other administrative office support in a facility which is located off of the Ft. Huachuca military base.

**B. Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System Electronic Commerce (IDEAS/EC) Procurement Support:**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** The Department's electronic acquisition system provides core acquisition support to Departmental organizations protecting against fire or other threats to life or property. In addition, the NBC provides administrative services to other Federal agencies outside of the Department of the Interior. Some of these customers, such as the US Maritime Administration (MARAD), are actively supporting the Iraqi war and the war on terror. Without access to IDEAS EC, there could be a significant impact to national security and threats to life and property.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** This system encompasses requests for quotes, requests for proposals and vendor contractor award information. Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) require that procurement actions be electronically posted on a single point of entry for the Federal government through GSA. Part 5 of FAR requires that Federal notices of opportunities for contracting are announced and contract solicitations are made publicly available to vendors interested in conducting business with the Federal government. The Federal government-wide mechanism for complying with FAR is the Internet-based Federal Business Opportunities (FedBizOpps) web-site managed by GSA. IDEAS EC provides the required public access and interconnectivity via its FedBizOpps and Central Contractor Registration interfaces, including SMTP e-mail messaging. Procurement actions cannot be performed by IDEAS EC customers unless IDEAS EC and SMTP e-mail routing remains in operation and connected to the Internet. A number of DOI Bureaus and non-DOI customers rely on the IDEAS EC system to support missions to protect against fire and other threats to life and property.

**b. Users of the system:** This procurement system is used by all DOI Bureaus as well as non-DOI clients.

**c. Scope of the system:** As a result of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction, this system is connected to the Internet, including SMTP e-mail routing, via the Internet Point of Presence (POP) supporting the Office of Policy Management and Budget located at the DOI Enterprise Service Center in Herndon, Virginia.

This POP is owned and under the operational control of PMB and is not directly connected to any other DOI network.

## C. Aviation Management Directorate (AMD), Aviation Management Systems

The Aviation Management Directorate (AMD), formerly known as the Office of Aircraft Services (OAS), was realigned under the NBC in November of 2001. OAS was established by Secretarial Order in 1973 "...to raise the safety standards, increase the efficiency, and promote the economical operations of aircraft activities in the Department of the Interior." AMD provides centralized technical and administrative services to all Interior Bureaus and, through individual agreements, to several other federal and state offices.

A significant portion of the Aviation Management Directorate's mission is related to the management of the DOI aviation safety program. A number of systems directly related to this program would be significantly impaired or disabled through the loss of Internet access. Loss of these systems could greatly impact aviation and fire safety and the overall capabilities of the fire fighting community. These systems are detailed below.

**System: Interagency Aviation Web Site**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** Access to the Aircraft Rental Agreement (ARA) system is important to that assure only AMD-approved vendors are used. To be approved, the vendors, their aircraft and pilots are inspected to ensure that they can meet and perform the requirements of the agency's mission. Many of these missions are in direct support of wildland firefighting activities, rescue missions, and missions that require low level flying.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** The Interagency Aviation Web Site provides direct links to the Aircraft Rental Agreement (ARA) System's Resource List, Interagency Aviation Training, SAFECOM, and Fire contract solicitation.

**b. Users of the system:** All DOI Bureaus, the Forest Service and state and local government agencies use this system. More than 50% of the web site's users directly support DOI and Forest Service Wildland firefighting efforts.

**c. Scope of the system:** The AMD Office of Technical Services and the AMD Flight Coordinators are the system owners. The NBC, Information Technology Directorate, Aviation Systems Division (ASD) manages and supports the system. The Interagency Aviation web site is physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any NBC or DOI networks.

**System: SAFECOM**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** The loss of the SAFECOM system will result in the delay and the probable loss of information critical to flight safety. Many hazards will not be transmitted to the proper management level if the system is not fully functional and available to all users. Information is used to issue safety alerts to aviation mission specialists, those who use aircraft to support their missions and to the vendors of the aircraft. This system is heavily used during the wildland fire fighting season as more aircraft are called to perform operations in more difficult missions (e.g., water drops, low level flying and congested air space).

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** The system tracks all reported safety incidents and hazards involving aviation activities within the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and state and local government agencies. This information is used to issue safety alerts to aviation mission specialists, others who use aircraft to support their missions, and to the vendors of the aircraft for corrective actions. In a typical year, the Interagency SAFECOM system receives approximately 1,400 submissions of safety concerns and/or violations.

**b. Users of the system:** The Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and other state and local government agencies use this system.

**c. Scope of the system:** The system is co-owned by the AMD Safety Office and the Forest Service Safety Office. The ASD manages and supports the system. It is

physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any other DOI networks.

**System: Interagency Training System (IAT)**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** Removing access to the on-line training system would compromise safety especially during fire season. For example: the Hazardous Materials training offered on the IAT website is required for all employees who transport hazardous materials (this includes; firefighters, search and rescue personnel, geologists monitoring seismic activity, etc). All of these employees are engaged in activities that provide for public safety and life saving missions. Employees must receive this training in order to perform their missions. Firefighters will not be allowed to carry chainsaws and search and rescue personnel will not be allowed to carry oxygen without this training.

The IAT website also provides specialized training to the public and government pilots that fly over the Grand Canyon airspace. The airspace over the Grand Canyon has special restrictions unlike any other area in the U.S. Denying access to this training will compromise public safety.

Last year (FY03), 9962 employees received training through the IAT website. This web-based training provides critical training to employees who would otherwise not be able to receive it due to travel budget constraints.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** This system provides on-line training for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Forest Service, and state and local government agencies. It provides on-line registration, class schedules, conference registration, and student and instructor database.

**b. Users of the system:** The Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and state and local government agencies use this system.

**c. Scope of the system:** The system co-owned by AMD Safety Office and the Forest Service Safety Office. The ASD manages and supports the system. It is physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any other DOI network.

**System: Interagency Automated Flight Following System**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** The primary function of this system is for the safety of the pilot and crew. Without this system the ability to track the aircraft is significantly reduced. Maintenance of this ability will become critical as we enter the 2004 wildland firefighting season, where it is common to have multiple aircraft flying at low levels and within close proximity.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** This system automatically tracks aircraft equipped with satellite tracking units and display their position and other relevant information on the dispatcher's computer. The primary function of this system is for the safety of the pilot and crew. Without this system the ability to track the aircraft is significantly reduced.

**b. Users of the system:** The Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and state and local government agencies use this system.

**c. Scope of the system:** The system owner is the Forest Service, National Fire & Aviation Division. The ASD manages and supports the system. It is physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any other DOI networks.

**System: FS Aviation Resource System**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** A large majority of the resources managed by this system supports the Forest Service and DOI fire fighting efforts. To be approved, the vendors, their aircraft and pilots are inspected to ensure that they can meet and perform the requirements of the agency's mission. Without access to this system, delays would result in the contracting, inspecting, and ordering of aircraft and pilots to complete fire fighting missions. There is a critical need for this system as fire season begins.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** This Forest Service system tracks all Forest Service aircraft and pilot contracts and inspections. It is also used to order aircraft that are on contract as "Call When Needed." Most of these aircraft support fire fighting.

**b. Users of the system:** The Forest Service is the primary user, but it is also used by DOI and state and local government agencies.

**c. Scope of the system:** The system owner is the Forest Service, National Fire & Aviation Division. The ASD manages and supports the system. It is physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any NBC or DOI networks.

**System: SAFENET**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** The loss of this system to the fire community could greatly impact the transmission of safety concerns and violations to the proper management level. This could significantly delay communication of critical safety information and corrective actions to the field managers on the fire line, resulting in the potential loss of life and property.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** SAFENET is an interagency application designed for reporting and correcting unsafe situations and for sharing critical safety information related to wildland and prescribed fire operations.

**b. Users of the system:** Principal users of SAFENET are the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and state and municipal fire departments.

**c. Scope of the system:** The system owner is the National Wildfire Coordinating Group. This group is represented by fire managers from the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service and state and local municipal fire departments. The ASD manages and supports the system. It is physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any other DOI networks.

**System: Safety Bulletins (SMTP E-Mail Routing)**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** Without E-mail and Internet access, the interagency fire and aviation community will no longer be able to send or receive safety and security alerts (Traveler advisories, fire and aviation alerts, aircraft position reports, etc.). This will significantly delay or even prevent the distribution of critical information to fire and aviation managers and field personnel. Loss of this access will have a significant impact on the interagency community's ability to protect federal employees and the public.

**a. Purpose/Use of the system:** Many of the systems described above use SMTP e-mail routing to send safety bulletins and action alerts to fire and aviation managers and mission leads. As an example, the SAFECOM and the SAFENET systems use this capability to send critical safety bulletins for federal, state, local and private organizations.

**b. Users of the system:** The Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and state and local government agencies use this system.

**c. Scope of the system:** The ASD owns, manages, and supports this system. It is physically located at a commercial hosting provider and is not directly connected to any other DOI networks.

**D. Drug/Alcohol Testing Program**

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** The Drug and Alcohol Staff supports the Wildland Fire program. Delay in the hiring process of Wildland firefighters puts human life at risk. This program is vital to hiring fire fighters.

**a. Purpose/Use of System:** Executive Order 12564, dated September 1986, mandates fire fighting positions be subject to drug testing. Last year the staff tested over 5,000 applicants, with 584 testing positive for illegal drugs. Applicants testing positive are barred from employment. Additionally, all fire fighter positions are subject to random and reasonable suspicion testing. The Drug and Alcohol Staff also provides drug and alcohol testing services to approximately 85 other Federal agencies. Examples of the agencies include: the Executive Office of the

President, Office of the Secretary of Defense, National Security Agency, and agencies within the Department of Homeland Security. The agencies can access the system, but without Internet access the DOI staff cannot assist those agencies when questions or issues arise on employee test results. The staff has been providing drug test support to agencies for almost 15 years. These agencies depend on the NBC staff to help them understand the test results and recommend appropriate courses of action.

**b. Users of the System:** NBC employees and contractors employed by the NBC use an Internet-based system to schedule, track, and report test results to all DOI Wildland Fire Support offices.

**c. Scope of the System:** The system is contracted out and is only accessible by the Internet. The system maintains all test results to ensure applicants that fail are not hired by other DOI bureaus. If the staff (federal and contracted) does not have Internet access they will have to resort to a paper/fax/phone process, which could delay the hiring of fire fighters by several months. As a result of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction, access to the Internet for the NBC Drug and Alcohol Staff is being provided by dial-up connections for three desktop computers to an Internet Service Provider (ISP). These dial-up connections are physically isolated from the NBC and DOI networks.

## E. Federal Executive Board Web Site and Email.

**1. Reasons why the system is essential for the protection against fires or other threats to life or property:** The Federal Executive Board (FEB) of Minnesota is one entity in a 28 city/state network that was initiated in 1963 to coordinate all Federal government activity outside Washington, D.C., and report to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Executive Office of the President. FEB Minnesota is the only office, of the 28 FEBs, that is funded by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The FEB plays an important role in OPM's continuity of government plans to coordinate information among all Minnesota Federal agencies in the event of a man-made or natural disaster to the National Capital Area. The FEB's website serves as a critical resource to Federal government agencies to obtain consolidated information on a wide variety of Homeland Security information and training resources. The FEB broadcasts weekly email notifications of information from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to all agencies. The office annually sponsors Intergovernmental Homeland Security briefings/training programs. The office coordinates on a weekly basis Homeland Security preparedness issues with State and Local Homeland

Security agencies including: Minnesota Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management; Minnesota Department of Public Safety; Metropolitan Emergency Managers Association; Association of Minnesota Emergency Managers. The office uses email and website to communicate this information to all Federal agencies in Minnesota.

**a. Purpose of the system:** The FEB of Minnesota is designated by OPM to communicate emergency messages and closure notices to the Federal workforce in the state. The Federal Military, Postal Service and other civilian agencies have over 35,000 employees from 120 agencies in more than 200 locations statewide. The FEB uses email and its website to communicate information to all Federal agencies in Minnesota.

**b. Users of the system:** The Federal Military, Postal Service and other civilian agencies have over 35,000 employees from 120 agencies in more than 200 locations statewide. The FEB uses email and its website to communicate information to all Federal agencies in Minnesota, as well as State and Local Homeland Security agencies.

**c. Scope of the system:** The office is physically located in Fort Snelling, Minnesota in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan area. As a result of the March 15, 2004 Preliminary Injunction, the FEB uses a dedicated Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connection to an Internet Service provider to provide access to its website and as the method to facilitate E-Mail communications among many diverse state and federal agencies. This DSL connection is physically isolated from NBC and DOI networks.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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| ELOUISE PEPION COBELL et.al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Plaintiffs, | ) | Case No. 1: 96CV01285 |
| | ) | ( Judge Lamberth) |
| v. | ) | |
| | ) | |
| GALE NORTON, Secretary of the Interior, et.al., | ) | |
| | ) | |
| Defendants | ) | |

**DECLARATION OF FRANCIS R. CHERRY, JR.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SUPPORTING CONTINUED CONNECTION TO THE INTERNET OF SYSTEMS
ESSENTIAL FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THREATS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY**

1. I, Francis R. Cherry, Jr., am the Deputy Director for Operations, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. In my capacity as Deputy Director for Operations, I have authority and responsibility over the programs and information technology systems owned and operated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

2. In response to the Preliminary Injunction (PI) issued in this case on March 15, 2004, BLM has prepared the attached description supporting the continued connection to the Internet of the information technology (IT) systems hosted and supported by BLM that are essential for the protection against fire or other threats to life or property.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury that the information in the attached description is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Francis R. Cherry, Jr.
Deputy Director for Operations
Bureau of Land Management

Dated: March 22, 2004

## Cobell Litigation March 15, 2004, Preliminary Injunction

## Bureau of Land Management
## Essential Systems for the Protection Against Fire, Threats to Life or Property

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, is the nation's largest land management agency, overseeing activities on 261 million acres located primarily in the Western States, including Alaska. Under the agency's multiple use mandate, BLM employees oversee a broad range of activities on the public lands, including mineral extraction, livestock grazing, fire management, recreation, the protection of cultural and historic resources and conservation of habitat. The far-reaching nature of the BLM's land management responsibilities - both geographically and programmatically - make internal and external communications central to the health and safety not only of federal employees, but also the general public. Reliable and effective communications are essential for the BLM to protect public and private property throughout the West.

The BLM manages land that extends to some of the most remote and inhospitable areas of the United States, including the far reaches of Alaska and south-central Utah, which was the last place in the Lower 48 States to be mapped. In order to be responsible stewards of the public lands, BLM personnel must routinely visit these areas and, without access to communications, staff and public safety might be jeopardized. This would affect not only law enforcement personnel, who may patrol areas of a million acres or more, but also to the work of line BLM staffers in the field as they pursue routine activities such as monitoring of grazing allotments and inspection of oil wells and mines, many of which are in remote areas.

The BLM-managed public lands present numerous threats to the general public as well as BLM staff. Knowledge of adverse or rapidly-changing weather conditions is essential as is awareness of the physical landscape. For example, many visitors to the BLM's Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in Utah have faced problems as result of unforeseen weather conditions. Some incidents have lead to fatalities and the BLM fears that these incidents might increase, particularly with many tourists planning vacations without access to complete information about the challenges they may face. Additionally, BLM staff would be limited in providing assistance since they would not be able to contact local partners with whom the agency works closely to ensure the health and safety of the general public.

Similarly, inadequate communications could well jeopardize the BLM's ability to respond effectively when members of the public have accidents on BLM-managed land. For example, Abandoned Mine Lands (AMLs) present a safety hazard across much the West with members of the public, often children, getting trapped in AMLs.

The BLM is not in a position to close its National Monuments and other visitor destinations since, unlike the National Parks, public lands do not have clearly defined perimeters and there may be often several public roads leading in and out of the areas. In many cases, visitors may be unaware that they are on BLM-managed land. Also, visitor facilities are located in neighboring towns rather than at the site itself, thus increasing the sense of remoteness and isolation that is integral to the experience of visiting these landscapes.

BLM staff faces additional challenges in its work in remote areas where anti-government sentiment often runs strong. In the Northern Field Office, for example, in Alaska, BLM staff frequently drive unmarked cars to avoid drawing attention to the nature of their employment. It would be difficult to ensure the safety of these staff were they to lose communication with their parent office. This situation is not unique to Alaska but can be found in many rural areas of the Lower 48 where there is considerable anti-BLM sentiment. For example, in the mid 1990s, the BLM State Office in Reno, Nevada was bombed.

Loss of communications would impact the agency's ability to act promptly in case of an accident or attack on BLM property resulting in a hazardous material spill. For example, several years ago, shots were fired at the Trans Alaska Pipeline and, thanks to internal and external reporting procedures, the BLM was able to take prompt action to mitigate damage. Without access to these communications tools and IT systems integrated into the successful operations of the Bureau, the BLM would be limited in its ability to respond to oil spills and other contaminants that could lead to damage to public health and property.

The BLM is one of the nation's leading fire-fighting agencies and the 2004 fire season will be underway in the Southwest in just a few weeks and extend to September. Current indicators suggest that wildfire could be widespread, since the West continues to be in the midst of a multi-year drought. Communities throughout the West have grown rapidly with people building homes in the "wildland-urban interface," i.e. the area where the public lands meet the cities. In recent years, the general public has become accustomed to stories about catastrophic Western wildfire leading the nightly news broadcast and seeing pictures of people fleeing their homes.

The BLM firefighting community relies on a number of systems to protect public health, safety and property. Without full access to these systems, the BLM would be sending its firefighters into action with, effectively, one hand tied behind their back. The consequences for both the fire-fighting community and the general public could be far reaching and extreme. Without being able to take all possible steps to protect fire-fighter safety, the BLM would be compelled to reexamine its role in fighting wildfire, which could have unprecedented adverse effects on the public, including possible loss of life and property.

## Introduction to Essential Systems

Wildland fire and law enforcement staffs have an increasing role in carrying out the Federal government's National Emergency Response Plan and with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). For example, if DHS were to raise the threat level, Federal law enforcement personnel would need access to the DHS web sites and the National Infrastructure Protection Center in order to properly respond.

The fire fighting community relies on many systems that are accessible only via the Internet. Some of these Internet systems are BLM managed; others are managed by other agencies or organizations. Not only does the BLM's fire community need to have access to these Internet-based systems; other agencies, related communities, and the public at large require continual access to the Internet to provide for the safety of firefighters, law enforcement, property and the general public. BLM intends to maintain Internet connectivity for the systems described below which are samples of key applications that are important to life and property. Appendix A contains a list of additional IT systems used to support protection against fire, threats to life, or property.

## Fire

**Automated Lightning Detection System (ALDS)**
ALDS is an Internet-based remote sensing system designed to sense lighting strikes on the ground. This information, when combined with other atmospheric data, provides early warning about likely fire starts. Removal of this system would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to provide early response to fire, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI)**
WFMI houses data on lightning strikes, provides weather data, and documents the "who, what, when, and how" of a fire. This system serves as a portal for predictive information and is the definitive website for data critical to initial response to a fire. Not being able to access this system would seriously hinder the fire community's ability to respond early to a fire. Removal of WFMI would thereby increase the threat to life and property.

**Wildfire Automated Reporting System**
This application allows the agency to document and identify the location and severity of fires. This, in turn, allows the agency to decide how much personnel and equipment to commit to a particular fire. In other words, this system fulfills a vital role in helping the agency to prioritize fires as they are reported. Removal of this system would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to provide early response to fire, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Weather**
Meteorologists nationwide use weather information to gain an understanding of weather patterns that can influence a fire's behavior. Weather data is a component of the Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI), and removing access to this information would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to understand a fire's behavior, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Alaska Fire Service Database**
Meteorologists in Alaska use weather information to gain an understanding of weather patterns that can influence a fire's behavior. Removing access to weather data within the Alaska Fire Service Database would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to understand a fire's behavior, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS)**
This system ensures that firefighters have the right qualifications to perform their assigned functions with regard to firefighting, ensuring that personnel are adequately trained to perform the given task. Removal of this system could place firefighters at higher risk by reducing the agency's ability to match firefighter qualifications to fire conditions.

**National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS)**
This system collects data and provides information to Congress and others wanting data on prescribed fire.
Prescribed fires are used to reduce hazardous fuels and are often conducted as a means of protecting life and property in communities at risk of wildfire. Without access to this repository of prescribed fire data,
the fire community would lose a valuable tool in preventing wildfire, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Automated Storage Conversion and Distribution System (ASCADS)**
This system receives data from 1,500 satellites. ASCADS then interprets this raw data into usable information and feeds it to the National Weather Service, the Western Regional Climate Center, the U.S. Forest Service, and the WFMI site, where this reader-friendly data is displayed on the Internet. Removal of this system would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to transmit vital fire information to other agencies and the public, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**FTP Site for Incident Support**
This site serves as an online communications vehicle that provides information to support fire managers. This site is used to store and access all types of computer-based information going to and coming from fire-fighting locations. Fire managers on the ground rely on this information to make time-critical decisions. Removal of this system would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to provide early response to fire, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Temporary Flight Restrictions Site**
Operators of this system act like air-traffic controllers of a wildfire, issuing Temporary Flight Restrictions to limit private and commercial planes' access areas restricted due to fire activity. This is a vital safety issue, since commercial and firefighting pilots must have accurate, up-to-date information that directs them to where they may and may not fly. Removal of this system would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to provide early response to fire, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**
Due to the vast amounts of land under the jurisdiction of the BLM, sophisticated and comprehensive mapping capabilities are required to effectively access locations and coordinate activities. The information contained in the BLM's GIS holds critical details directly related to the performance of activities related to the protection of life and property. The physical coordinates of areas of concern, locations of roads and trails, locations of water sources as well as boundaries between publicly owned and Federally owned land are all examples of the important information GIS provides. Inhibited access to this information will delay response times and result in inefficient or inappropriate actions all of which could severely impact life or property.

**Interagency Airspace System**
The Interagency Airspace System graphically plots all temporary flight restrictions within the United States. This is used for wildland firefighting but is also utilized for other emergency situations and National Security. The Military, general Aviation and Commercial Aviation communities use this information to promote increased airspace safety. Disconnection of this system would result in increased threats to life and property as a result of the uncontrolled airspace.

**National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Public Website**
The National Interagency Fire Center web sites are a critical tool for providing scheduling, coordination and procedural information to affected parties, including other agencies, partners and the general public. This site also plays an important role in disseminating fire-related education, prevention, and public awareness information. Critical information, such as road closures and evacuation routes, are among the essential types of information provided through this system. Disconnection of this critical source of information could place fire fighters and the general public and property at risk.

## Human Resources

### BLM Jobs Online

QuickHire is the system by which the Department of the Interior recruits seasonal and temporary firefighters as well as law enforcement personnel through a centralized recruitment software package housed at the BLM's National Human Resources Management Center in Denver, Colorado. The fire recruitment season is in full swing, with over 10,800 applicants currently in the system (not including other individuals that are still applying). The system is fully automated, with the server residing with the vendor, QuickHire. Human Resource Specialists in Denver communicate with applicants over the Internet, collect documentation, and release lists of eligible candidates. Fire selecting officials located throughout the Department download lists of eligible candidates in order to make selections for fire positions. Since the fire recruitment season has already started and applicants are already in the system, dismantling this system would not allow enough time to revert to the old manual system. The selections must be made in the next couple of months to bring recruits on board and provide mandatory training before placing them on the fire line.

### The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS)

The Federal Personnel Payroll System is the system used for processing personnel actions. The inability to process personnel and payroll actions may affect our ability to recruit or retain firefighting, law enforcement and other essential staff and result in inadequate fire staffing and ultimately reduce our ability to the protect life and property.

### Paycheck

Paycheck is the hours-of-work input device that records and transmits payroll data to the Department of Interior's National Business Center. This system is critical in ensuring that the payroll data of fire crews and support staff are transmitted from around the country into the payroll system, which is housed in Denver. If this system were dismantled, logistically there would not be adequate time to work out a manual work-around for the upcoming fire season to ensure proper payment of fire personnel. This could constitute an employment disincentive to reduced firefighting staffing and capability.

### Fire – EFF Payroll

This system provides payment to firefighters working as emergency-temporary employees. Failure to pay this category of firefighters would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to appropriately respond to fires, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

## Law Enforcement

### Joint Pipeline Office (JOP)

This system relates to e-mail and text messaging services via the Internet through satellite connections along the 800-mile length of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Disconnection of this means of communication would potentially leave law enforcement officer in very remote locations without reliable methods of communicating requests for assistance within the law enforcement communities. This would result in significant potential risks to law enforcement personnel and the public at large.

JPO's mission is to regulate the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and other Alaskan oil and gas pipelines in the best interests of the people of the nation and State of Alaska. Safety, environmental protection, pipeline integrity, and regulatory compliance are sought through collaborating with industry. The Trans Alaska Pipeline transports 17% of domestic crude oil production. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System is part of the President's Energy Initiative and has been identified as a national critical infrastructure by Homeland Security. The system is currently

in the review and approval process for strategic reconfiguration, involving major modifications and upgrades.

During an emergency situation on the Trans Alaska Pipeline System electronic mail is the primary method of communications between all of the agencies. JPO will receive initial notice and acts as a clearing house for communications, permit issuance, and emergency approvals throughout the emergency event. Electronic mail is the most efficient way of communicating with the wide range of government agencies and industry that is involved. Facsimile messaging (FAX) is becoming less common amongst all of JPO's stakeholders and during an emergency event available phone lines may become tied up. Electronic mail access is required on a 24 hour 7 day per week basis. Emergency situations affecting life, environment, and pipeline integrity have occurred, including oil spills, earthquakes, fires, and sabotage.

**LAWNET**
LAWNET is the Bureau of Land Management's Law Enforcement Incident Reporting and Tracking System. This system allows the law enforcement community to report incidents to central system. This system is available to the distributed law enforcement personnel and staff within the BLM. This serves as a central repository for all crimes committed on BLM public lands. It also allows law enforcement personnel and staff to track repeat and/or serious offenders. It is also used for communicating activities to external law enforcement and regulatory bodies. Disconnection of this system would disable the Law enforcement's community to respond to incidents on BLM public land thereby resulting in increased threat to life and property.

## Business and Fiscal Resources

**Federal Financial System (FFS)**
The FFS is the official financial transaction recording and accounting system that allows payments to vendors and firefighter payroll. The inability to pay for products and services from vendors would leave fire and law enforcement operations ill-equipped for activities critical to the protection of life and property. The inability to pay firefighters for work performed would, logically, result in the inability to retain that workforce. The absence of those resources or workforce would place life and property at great risk.

**Collections and Billings System (CBS)**
The Internet based Collections and Billings System processes and verifies payment transactions, including time sensitive credit card transactions. Additionally other Fire Center acquisitions are processed by this system. Disconnection of this system would preclude timely acquisition of critical material, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

**Interdepartmental Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)**
The IDEAS system is the automated acquisition system, through which BLM procures goods and services. The inability of BLM to adequately account for its expenditures may result in the lack of availability of important or critical resources. Additionally, the inability of the BLM to track costs may reduce the BLM's ability to adequately plan and assign funds necessary for the support of operations relating to the protection of life and property.

**Reimbursable Projects Billing System (IPAC)**
This system moves funds from agency to agency as a means of reimbursing other entities for fire services. The BLM's inability to compensate entities for fire services rendered would reduce the availability of critical partners. Removal of this system would greatly reduce the fire community's ability to fight wildfires, thereby increasing the threat to life and property.

## Other Systems

### Information Technology Infrastructure

To use all of the systems that are essential to protection against fires and other threats to life and property to function, it is also essential that BLM's core IT infrastructure remain intact, functioning, and connected to the Internet. This includes the wide area network and local area networks, servers housing essential applications and services, and workstations that employees use to access those systems through the network. If any link in this chain is severed, then the capability to use essential systems would be lost. Loss of Internet connectivity would eliminate timely notification of emerging threats such as computer viruses and worms that would damage essential systems. Technicians would not be able to obtain technical information to resolve problems and outages in essential systems. They would also be unable to obtain critical software updates to protect essential systems from attack. The security and continuity of operation of all of the essential systems could not be assured without Internet access for IT staff.

### E-Planning

The BLM is currently developing four land use plans on the Internet that affect such things as military maneuvers, fire rehabilitation, soil stabilization (landslides), and countless other safety related needs. As access to both the Internet and intranet continues to be prohibited, the agency will be compelled to disband planning teams and cancel related work contracts. Delays in completing this work will delay management from taking actions that would better protect the public and property.

### Rangeland Administration System (RAS)

Among myriad livestock grazing administration tasks and records management, the RAS system produces annual grazing fee bills for approx. 16,000 permittees. Bills must be issued and payment received before livestock may be turned out on public lands.

### Timber Sales Information System (TSIS)

TSIS tracks all timber sale information, including volumes cut and acres harvested. It then connects with CBS for tracking and billing. It also tracks receipts sent to Treasury and counties. Currently, it is tracking timber sales worth approximately $110 million.

## Conclusion

The BLM believes access to the systems noted herein is critical for the BLM to be able to perform vital life-protection and property-protection efforts. In addition, specific program areas that may have direct impact on the effective performance of activities related to fire and the protection of life or property include many of the operations of the Information Resources Management Directorate. Of particular concern are areas responsible for assuring the security and reliability of the systems that support the transmission of information in support of essential activities. Computer virus protection, operating system patching and other upgrade and support information is needed to assure reliability of the information technology infrastructure – without such support, information in connected systems could be corrupt.

**Appendix A** – IT Systems Supporting Protection Against Fire, Threats to Life or Property

| Application/System |
|---|
| SafeNet |
| RamAir Simulator |
| Fire Internet Map Server (now GEOMAC) |
| Real-time Observation Monitor and Analysis Network (ROMAN) |
| Automated Lightning Detection System (ALDS) |
| Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI) |
| Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) Program |
| Computer-Aided Navigation |
| Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies |
| Computer Aided Hazard Information System |
| Wildfire Automated Reporting System |
| Reimbursable Projects Billing System (IPAC) |
| Weather |
| Alaska Fire Service Fire Weather Database |
| Wildland Computer-Aided Dispatch (WildCAD) |
| Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS) |
| Fire – EFF Payroll |
| National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) |
| Automated Storage Version and Distribution System (ASCADS) |
| Fire Occurrence – SACS |
| Interagency Cache Business System (ICBS) |
| Weather Information Management System (WIMS) |
| Shared Application Computer System (SACS) |
| Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS) |
| Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS) |
| Fire Program Budget Analysis System (Fire Pro) |
| Fire Program Analysis System (FPS) |
| Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Model |
| Fire Management Information System (FMIS) |
| Firefighter and LE Retirement System |
| FIREBASE |
| FIRECODE |
| FTP Site for Incident Support |
| Automated Flight Following |
| TFR Site |
| Wildfire Assessment System |
| SIT 209 |
| Behave Plus |
| FARSITE |
| Fire Family Plus |
| KCFAST |
| WFSA |
| FAMWEB |
| PCHA |
| FRCC Training Material |
| NWCG.gov |

| Application/System |
|---|
| ROSS.nwcg.gov |
| I-Suite |
| ISuite.nwcg.gov |
| Dispatch Utilities |
| Dispatch Messaging System (DMS) |
| Fire Effects Information System |
| NIFC's Public Web Site (www.nifc.gov) |
| MODIS Active Fire Maps |
| FS Geo Data |
| BLM JOBS On-Line |
| FPPS |
| Retirement Estimate |
| FIRES |
| USAJOBS |
| Employee Express |
| OWCP |
| IPAC |
| FFS |
| IDEAS |
| Aeronautical Radio Incorporated (ARINC) Program |
| PayCheck |
| SAFECOM |
| AWIPS |
| LAWNET |
| Quickhire |
| Safety Management Information System (SMIS) |
| Six Minutes for Safety |
| Safety Refresher Training |
| Safety Alert System |
| Fire Effects Information System (FEIS) |
| First Order Fire Effects Model (FOFEM) |
| Interagency Airspace System (www.airspace.blm.gov, airspace.blm.gov, www.airspace.nifc.gov, airspace.nifc.gov) |
| EFF Pay Datamart |
| GIS |
| CARES |
| Comprehensive Health Services, Client Access System |
| Aircraft and Pilot Source Lists |
| GPS |
| National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) |
| California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) |
| Oregon State Intelligence Network (OSIN) |
| Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN) |
| West States Information Network (WSIN) |
| Accurint |
| FBI Law Enforcement Officer Network |
| US Attorney General's INFRAGARD |
| Central Violations Bureau |
| Open Online |
| Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) |
| GMPCS Communications |

| Application/System |
|---|
| Globalstar |
| Central Sierra Intelligence Unit |
| Northwest Criminal Intelligence Unit |
| Montana Board of Crime Control |
| Switchboard |
| Bigfoot |
| Global Position System (GPS) Tracking |
| Docusearch |
| Skiptrace |
| Locate |
| Alaska Exchange of Lightning Data with Canada |
| Email |
| IQCS Training Course |
| Endangered Species Act Regulations for National Fire Plan Projects Training |
| Fire Refresher Training |
| XP Office Automation |